

exclusive of additional pay of any other kind.

Regular overtime work means overtime work that is part of an employee's regularly scheduled administrative workweek.

Regularly scheduled administrative workweek, for a full-time employee, means the period within an administrative workweek, established in accordance with § 610.111 of this chapter, within which the employee is regularly scheduled to work. For a part-time employee, it means the officially prescribed days and hours within an administrative workweek during which the employee is regularly scheduled to work.

Regularly scheduled work means work that is scheduled in advance of an administrative workweek under an agency's procedures for establishing workweeks in accordance with § 610.111, excluding any such work to which availability pay under § 550.181 applies.

Sunday work means nonovertime work performed by an employee during a regularly scheduled daily tour of duty when any part of that daily tour of duty is on a Sunday. For any such tour of duty, not more than 8 hours of work are Sunday work, unless the employee is on a compressed work schedule, in which case the entire regularly scheduled daily tour of duty constitutes Sunday work.

Tour of duty means the hours of a day (a daily tour of duty) and the days of an administrative workweek (a weekly tour of duty) that constitute an employee's regularly scheduled administrative workweek.

[33 FR 12458, Sept. 4, 1968]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 550.103, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.

MAXIMUM EARNINGS LIMITATIONS

§ 550.105 Biweekly maximum earnings limitation.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, an employee may receive premium pay under this subpart only to the extent that the payment does not cause the total of his or her basic pay and premium pay for any bi-

weekly pay period to exceed the greater of—

(1) The maximum biweekly rate of basic pay payable for GS-15 (including any applicable locality-based comparability payment under section 5304 or similar provision of law and any applicable special rate of pay under 5 U.S.C. 5305 or similar provision of law); or

(2) The biweekly rate payable for level V of the Executive Schedule.

(b) In applying the biweekly limitation under this section, premium pay of the types listed in § 550.107(a) must be paid before paying any other type of premium pay.

(c) This section does not apply to—

(1) Any pay period during which an employee is subject to an annual limitation as provided in § 550.106;

(2) An employee of the Federal Aviation Administration or the Department of Defense who receives premium pay under 5 U.S.C. 5546a.

(d) The biweekly rates of pay for the GS-15 maximum rate and for level V of the Executive Schedule are computed as follows:

(1) Compute an hourly rate by dividing the applicable published annual rate of basic pay by 2,087 hours and rounding the result to the nearest cent.

(2) Compute the biweekly rate by multiplying the hourly rate from paragraph (d)(1) of this section by 80 hours.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision in this section, premium pay for protective services authorized by 18 U.S.C. 3056(a) is subject to the requirements in section 118 of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act of 2001 (as enacted into law by section 1(3) of Public Law 106-554).

[67 FR 19320, Apr. 19, 2002, as amended at 69 FR 55942, Sept. 17, 2004]

§ 550.106 Annual maximum earnings limitation.

(a)(1) For any pay period in which the head of an agency (or designee), or the Office of Personnel Management on its own motion, determines that an emergency exists, the agency must pay an affected employee premium pay under the limitations described in paragraph (c) of this section and § 550.107 instead of under the biweekly limitation described in § 550.105(a). An employee is